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United States Department of Agriculture.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman;* W. A. ORTON, GEO. B. SUDWORTH, W. D. HUNTER, KARL F. KELLERMAN; R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Assistant to the Chairman.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1923.

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE PINK BOLLWORM.

TEXAS PINK BOLLWORM REGULATIONS FOR THE CROP SEASON OF 1923.

REGULATIONS PROMULGATED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE GOVERNING THE PLANTING, GROWING, AND MARKETING OF COTTON PRODUCED IN REGULATED ZONES AND PRESCRIBING MEANS OF DISINFECTING THE SEED.

Whereas his excellency, the Governor of Texas, acting in his official capacity, has by proclamation declared certain areas within the State of Texas regulated zones in which it shall be lawful to plant, cultivate, and market cotton under

such rules and regulations as shall be promulgated therefor by the commissioner of agriculture which may include the planting of seed from noninfested territory, ginning at designated gins, milling or disinfecting of all seed produced in such zones, marketing of the cotton and cleaning of fields and such other rules as may be found necessary; and,

Whereas section 8, Chapter 41, General Laws of the first called session of the Thirty-seventh Legislature, makes the following provision: "*Provided*, That no ginner shall be authorized to gin cotton from regulated zones unless he shall disinfect all seed under such rules as the commissioner of agriculture shall prescribe,"

Now, therefore, I, Geo. B. Terrell, Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Texas, by virtue of authority vested in me by the laws of Texas, do hereby promulgate the following rules and regulations for producing and marketing of cotton from regulated zones and prescribing the method of disinfection by ginners of cottonseed produced within such zones:

1. Except as hereinafter provided, no seed cotton, cottonseed, lint, linters, gin or mill waste or motes produced within or carried into a regulated zone shall be moved outside of such zone without specific authority from the Commissioner of Agriculture of Texas.

COTTON LINT.

2. (*a*) Baled cotton and baled linters produced within any regulated zone may be moved without permit when same is shipped direct for export to the ports of Houston, Galveston, and Texas City; or when authority is granted by the United States Department of Agriculture for interstate movement of such cotton, then the same may be moved in accordance with such authority so granted.

(*b*) Baled cotton and baled linters may be moved without permit when shipped to designated warehouses for storage at the ports of Houston, Galveston, or Texas City pending export or shipment in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States. Only such warehouses and compresses will be designated as have agreed to keep all cotton and linters grown in regulated areas separate and apart from all other cotton in such compress or warehouse, and have further agreed to replace marks of identification on all quarantined cotton or linters that may have become destroyed in transit or in compressing, to carry out any other safeguards indicated by inspectors of the State department of agriculture and to make reports from time to time as may be required by the commissioner of agriculture concerning all matters pertaining to the storage, handling, or shipment of such quarantined cotton or linters.

(*c*) Baled cotton and baled linters produced outside a regulated zone and carried therein may be carried out without permit, provided same has been kept separate and apart from quarantined cotton and cotton products.

(*d*) Cotton samples and all other forms of lint cotton originating within any regulated zone and not provided for in Regulation 2 above shall not be moved out of such zone until the same have been inspected and permit issued therefor by an authorized agent of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

(*e*) All cotton moving from regulated areas under permit or othewise can be stopped in any regulated area or the ports of Houston, Galveston, and Texas City for compressing.

GINNERS.

3. (*a*) All ginners ginning cotton originating in regulated zones shall print upon each end of each and every bale of cotton the letter "Q," using therefor a stencil in red paint to be furnished by the State department of agriculture, and all parties handling such cotton shall take notice that the aforementioned sign indicates that such cotton has originated within regulated zones and must be handled in accordance with the regulations.

(*b*) All ginners ginning cotton originating within regulated zones shall, as a continuous process of ginning, disinfect by means of heat all cottonseed passing through their plants, using machines therefor approved by the Commissioner of Agriculture, and heating the seed to a temperature of not less than 145° F. At the beginning of each ginning season an authorized agent of the Commissioner of Agriculture shall visit each gin and examine the machinery therein installed for the purpose of disinfecting cottonseed and shall deliver

to each ginner specific and written instructions how to operate such machinery, in which instructions he shall set out the length of time the seed must be held in the machine and other such matters as may be necessary to the thorough destruction of all pink bollworms that may be in such seed. From time to time during the ginning season an agent of the Commissioner of Agriculture shall visit each gin. In the event he finds that the ginner is not properly disinfecting the cottonseed, the ginning operations shall immediately stop until such adjustments can be made as may be necessary, and all seed improperly disinfected shall be reheated, and no cottonseed improperly heated shall be moved away from the premises of the ginner until the same have been reheated.

(*c*) All ginners ginning cotton within regulated zones shall destroy by fire at intervals not exceeding 10 days all trash taken from the seed cotton during the process of ginning.

SEED COTTON.

4. Seed cotton produced within regulated zones shall not be carried out of such zones unless specific authority is granted therefor by the Commissioner of Agriculture, and then shall be carried only to gins equipped with disinfecting apparatus approved by the Commissioner of Agriculture.

PLANTING AND GROWING COTTON.

5. All growers of cotton within regulated zones shall plant seed originating without a regulated zone or seed disinfected under the supervision of this department. They shall not keep cottonseed or seed cotton grown within a regulated zone upon their premises during the growing season unless the same are properly disinfected.

COTTONSEED.

6. All cottonseed from seed cotton grown within regulated zones or contaminated with seed from such zones shall be retained in such zones for planting purposes or other uses or moved out to a designated oil mill for crushing under permit issued by a duly authorized agent of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

DESIGNATED OIL MILLS.

7. Before any oil mill shall be designated to mill cottonseed from regulated zones, the operators thereof shall agree, (1) to double cut the seed; first, through a bar or disk huller; and second, through a double disk huller, set sufficiently close for it to be impossible for any whole seed to pass through; (2) to keep seed from regulated zones separate; (3) to clean cars hauling such seed; (4) and to take such other precautions as may be necessary.

8. All rules and regulations herein promulgated shall apply to all cotton and cotton products originating within regulated zones or carried therein until such cotton or cotton products have been carried outside of the State of Texas or otherwise disposed of as provided for herein.

9. Since the pink bollworm is known to be present in the cotton fields of western Texas and New Mexico and regulations are in effect there as a means of control and not as a means of eradication, no cottonseed or seed cotton shall be moved into Texas from the State of New Mexico except into Ward County or areas west of the Pecos River and no cottonseed or seed cotton west of the Pecos River and from Ward County shall be shipped eastward thereof to any other part of Texas.

10. All regulations heretofore issued on this subject are hereby repealed, and hereafter the rules and regulations set forth herein are in full force and effect.

Since the pink bollworm of cotton is a dangerous insect pest and is so recognized by law, which declares it a public menace and its eradication a public necessity, I have promulgated the above rules and regulations as a means of control and eradication. I, therefore, call upon the people of Texas to faithfully abide by these rules and regulations to the end that a State and National calamity may be avoided. I respectfully call attention to section 15 of the above-mentioned act, which provides penalties for the violation of such rules and regulations and which reads as follows:

"SECTION 15. Any person or persons who may transport any cotton or cotton products by any means from any territory in this State which has been

quarantined and placed under restrictions by proclamation of the governor of the State, in accordance with the authority conferred by the terms of this act, or any person or persons who shall violate any proclamation or any rule, regulation, or other restriction authorized by this act, or bring into the State any contaminated material, or any person or persons who shall plant, cultivate, grow, allow to grow, gather, transport, or market cotton in or from any territory in this State, that has been quarantined and declared a noncotton zone and placed under restrictions by any of the proclamations authorized by this act, or any person or persons who shall fail to comply with any of the said rules and regulations so promulgated for the control and direction of cotton growing and marketing in any restricted or regulated zone, or who shall violate any proclamation, regulation or restriction authorized by this act, or any ginner who shall fail or refuse to disinfect cotton seed as provided for in this act, or any person or persons who shall wilfully refuse or knowingly neglect to comply with any such proclamation, restriction, or regulation promulgated and maintained for the protection of the cotton industry, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than $50 and not more than $500, and each transaction of each product so shipped or transported, and each act in violation of the restrictions herein authorized governing the planting, growing, marketing, and cleaning the fields, shall constitute a separate offense. The district court of the county in which any criminal case is filed under the provisions of this section may, upon the application of either the State or of the defendant and a showing that the applicant can not obtain a fair trial in that county, order a change of venue to an adjoining county or district."

Given under my hand and seal of office in the city of Austin, State of Texas, this 1st day of August, A. D. 1923.

GEO. B. TERRELL,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

AMENDMENT TO REGULATIONS OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE OF TEXAS GOVERNING THE PLANTING, ETC., OF COTTON, DATED AUGUST 1, 1923.

By authority vested in me by the laws of Texas, I hereby amend section 9 of the above rules and regulations by adding thereto a new section known as section 9a, which is as follows:

Provided, that when the cotton seed from points in Texas west of the Pecos River and from Ward County have been properly disinfected they may be shipped upon permit issued by an inspector of this department to oil mills within this State designated for that purpose. The words "properly disinfected" shall be construed to mean that all thermograph charts covering the seed in question shall show that at no time the seed have been heated to a temperature below 145° F. and that the disinfecting machine has been run at the rate of speed designated for that particular machine and shall have met all other requirements regarding the operation of same; that no loose seed shall be scattered about the premises which have not been carried through the machine as a continuous process of ginning. Also provided that in the event any thermograph charts or series of charts covering a given quantity of seed stored together shall show at any time a temperature below that required, then the whole quantity must be redisinfected properly before a permit can be issued for shipment East, and provided further that such seed shall be loaded on the car under the direct supervision of an inspector of the State Department of Agriculture.

Oil mills within this State will be designated for the crushing of seed from Ward County and from areas west of the Pecos River when they have agreed to handle such seed as hereinafter prescribed.

(*a*) Seed must be segregated or unloaded directly into the hopper or into a conveyor leading directly to the hopper for immediate crushing.

(*b*) All seed scattered in the process of handling must be immediately collected and crushed along with the other seed or burned.

(*c*) The process of hulling must be accomplished by running the seed first through either a bar huller or a disk huller; immediately thereafter, without storage but as a continuous process, through a disk huller. This disk huller is to be kept in fine adjustment at all times, so that there is no possibility of any uncrushed seed making their way through it.

(*d*) Such construction, installation, or repair of chutes and conveyors must be made as, in the opinion of an inspector of this department, will prevent the possibility of contamination of the hulls with the seed.

(*e*) Cars must be thoroughly cleaned of all seed immediately after unloading.

(*f*) All seed received in a condition unfit for crushing must be immediately burned.

(*g*) Mills shall make such reports from time to time as are required by the department or its accredited representatives and shall allow inspectors of the department free access to all parts of mills at all times.

(*h*) Mills must execute a bond with approved sureties in the amount of $5,000 guaranteeing compliance with the foregoing regulations.

The Commissioner of Agriculture hereby reserves the right to refuse any applicant for designation, when in his judgment such designation is not necessary or will jeopardize the cotton industry of this State.

Done in the city of Austin, State of Texas, this 19th day of September, A. D., 1923.

GEO. B. TERRELL,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

PAYMENT BY TEXAS OF CLAIMS ACCOUNT NONCOTTON ZONES FOR THE YEARS 1918, 1919, AND 1920.

It will be recalled that the question of reimbursement of planters in noncotton zones for losses sustained became a vital matter in connection with the crop of 1921. At that time, planters were becoming restive at the continuation of such zones without any provision for their reimbursement, and it became evident that to secure the continued cooperation of such planters, it would be necessary to provide for some substantial recognition of the losses which they had been sustaining. This led to the provision for such reimbursement in the Texas pink bollworm act of 1921 and the provision also for Federal participation in such reimbursement in the joint resolution of Congress of August 9, 1921.

On the passage of this act State funds were available for the reimbursement of planters concerned for the crop year 1921 only, leaving the claims for the years 1918, 1919, and 1920 unpaid. The participation of this department in the reimbursement for the claims of 1921 was limited to payments subsequent to August 9, 1921, under the belief that Congress did not intend this appropriation to be retroactive, although such retroactive payment is not specifically prohibited in the language of the resolution. This interpretation would exclude also any participation by the Federal Government with respect to claims for years prior to 1921.

Provision for the payment of the claims for 1918, 1919, and 1920 was made by the Legislature of the State of Texas in an appropriation bill which became a law without signature of the Governor on June 27, 1923. This bill had previously been twice passed by the legislature and twice vetoed by the Governor, and it carried an appropriation of $439,946.50, representing the claims of planters approved by a State commission. Approved claims to the amount of the appropriation indicated have now been paid by the State without Federal participation.

MODIFICATION OF LOUISIANA PINK BOLLWORM RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Rule No. 2 of Regulation No. 9 of the Pink Bollworn Rules and Regulations, effective February 1, 1923, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

COTTON SEED.

Rule No. 1.—The shipment into Louisiana of cottonseed is prohibited from the following counties of Texas: Brewster, Brazoria, Chambers, Cooke, Collin, Culbertson, Crane, Crockett, Cameron, Denton, Dallas, Dimmit, Ellis, El Paso, Ector, Edwards, Fort Bend, Fannin, Galveston, Grayson, Hardin, Harris, Hill, Henderson, Hunt, Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Jasper, Jefferson, Jeff Davis, Johnson, Kinney, Kaufman, Liberty, Loving, Montgomery, Montague, Maverick, Newton, Navarro, Orange, Polk, Presidio, Pecos, Rockwall, Reagan, Real, Reeves, San Jacinto, Sutton, Starr, Tyler, Tarrant, Terrell, Upton, Uvalde, Valverde, Waller, Wise, Winkler, Webb, Ward, Zapata, and Zavalla.

Rule No. 2.—The shipment into Louisiana without a permit of cottonseed from the remaining counties of Texas not designated in the above Rule No. 1 will be permitted provided such shipments move in carload lots.

Rule No. 3.—All cottonseed shipped or moved into Louisiana from areas of Texas as designated by Rule No. 2 must be for crushing purposes only, none being permitted to be used for planting.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

Rule No. 4.—Cottonseed products may be shipped into Louisiana without a permit from all counties of Texas except the following: Brewster, Culbertson, Chambers, Crane, Crockett, Cameron, Collin, Dimmit, Denton, El Paso, Ector, Edwards, Ellis, Grayson, Galveston, Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Hardin, Jeff Davis, Jefferson, Kinney, Loving, Liberty, Maverick, Orange, Pecos, Presidio, Reeves, Real, Reagan, Sutton, Starr, Terrell, Uvalde, Upton, Valverde, Ward, Webb, Winkler, Zavalla, and Zapata.

NEW MEXICO.

Rule No. 5.—No cottonseed or cottonseed products are permitted to be shipped from New Mexico into Louisiana.

The above modification of Pink Bollworm Rules and Regulations are made in accordance with Act. No. 36 of 1910 and are subject to further modification and restraining clauses being incorporated therein.

The above rules shall become effective on August 1, 1923.

(Signed) W. E. ANDERSON,
Entomologist.

Approved:
HARRY D. WILSON,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

[The effect of these rules is to go one step further than the Federal quarantine and prohibit the entry into Louisiana of cottonseed and cottonseed products from a tier of counties surrounding each of the several regulated zones in Texas.]

SEED DISINFECTION IN LOUISIANA MODIFIED.

In the Service and Regulatory Announcements for January–March, 1923, a statement was published to the effect that the Louisiana Pink Bollworm Commission had decided to require the installation of seed disinfecting machines at all the gins operating in the regulated zones in the State. Such disinfecting machines have been installed in the old invaded district in southwestern Louisiana, but the commission has decided not to enforce the installation of such machines in the Shreveport district for the reasons indicated in the letter of August 27 quoted below, from Harry D. Wilson, Chairman of the Commission and State Commissioner of Agriculture. The failure of the Louisiana Commission to insist on the installation of disinfecting machines at Shreveport is not a very serious matter for the reason that no infestation has been found there for two years and there are oil mills withing the zone which will crush all of the seed.

BATON ROUGE, *August 27, 1923.*

DR. W. D. HUNTER,
702 Carter Building, Houston, Tex.

DEAR DOCTOR: Replying to yours of the 23d in regard to the installation of disinfecting machines in gins in the Caddo-Bossier Zone, will say that there was some misunderstanding in reference to this matter. We were under the impression that the ginners in the Caddo-Bossier Zone understood the resolution passed by the commission at its April 26 meeting in Baton Rouge. However, about ten days or two weeks ago it was brought to our attention that the ginners in said zone had made no provisions for the installation of heating machines in their gins. We immediately had a meeting of the commission in New Orleans at which time Doctor Jenkins was present. At this meeting the matter was fully discussed and it was deemed best to adjourn this meeting to Shreveport.

On August 16 the commission met in Shreveport with a number of ginners and the matter was gone into fully. They claim that it was their understanding that the same rules and regulations would apply this year that were in effect last year and the year before, inasmuch as all seed that originate in this zone are crushed by mills in said zone which are equipped with the double-huller system and it would not be necessary for them to install disinfecting machines if all seed were crushed by said mills. The said ginners claimed that the ginning season was on them and in fact some of them had begun to gin and it would be almost out of the question for them to install any new machinery at this late date. Most of these gins would have to install boilers as they are not equipped with steam. The ginners promised the Commission that they would see to it that all seed went immediately to the mills within the zone for crushing purposes.

Inasmuch as the commission overlooked the matter of serving an official notice on the ginners of this zone, it seems there was nothing else to do except rescind the order as far as the Caddo Zone was concerned. The Southwest Louisiana Zone gins have all been equipped with a heating system.

We regret very much that this misunderstanding should occur and we expect to keep a very close watch on the seed in the Caddo Zone.

Yours very truly,

HARRY D. WILSON, *Chairman.*

PINK BOLLWORM HAS REACHED AUSTRALIA.

Newspaper dispatches indicate that the pink bollworm has been found in the rapidly developing cotton territory in western Australia. From information previously obtained from Mr. J. C. Hamlin, who has recently returned from Australia, it appears that the infestation in that Island originated with cotton seed picked up at Alexandria by Australian soldiers who were returning from service in the late World War.

GIPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE.

MODIFICATION OF GIPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE.

Amendment No. 5 to Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 45.

[Effective on and after August 21, 1923.]

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that Regulation 7 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 45, on account of the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth, which became effective July 1, 1920, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Regulation 7.—Conditions Governing Inspection and Issuance of Permits.

Persons intending to move or allow to be moved interstate plants and plant products and stone or quarry products for which certificates of inspection or permits are required by these regulations will make application therefor as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. Applications should show the nature and quantity of the plants or plant products and stone or quarry products it is proposed to move, together with their exact location and, if practicable, the contemplated date of shipment. Applicants for inspection will be required to assemble the articles to be inspected at the shipping point, and so to place them that they can be readily examined. If not so placed, inspection will be refused. Articles to be inspected must be free from ice and snow and in condition to make inspection easily practicable: *Provided,* That, in lieu of inspection, disinfection by heat or other means under the supervision and to the satisfaction of the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture may be authorized by the Federal Horticultural Board as a condition of certification for movement: *Provided further,* That, whenever any nursery in the gipsy moth or brown-tail moth area is reported by a State inspector to be appreciably infested with either the gipsy moth or the brown-tail moth, or whenever such infestation is determined by a Federal inspector on his examination of shipments from such nursery, further certifi-

cation for interstate movement from that nursery will be refused until after the close of the next gipsy moth egg-laying season, or until such nursery has been inspected and certified by the State to be apparently clean. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection or disinfection other than the services of the inspectors shall be paid by the shipper.

Done at the city of Washington this 21st day of August, 1923.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] HENRY C. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

TO WITHHOLD SHIPMENT PERMITS FROM MOTH-INFESTED NURSERIES.

(Press notice.)

AUGUST 22, 1923.

Nurseries in New England found to be appreciably infested with gipsy or brown-tail moths will be refused permission to ship their products outside the State, under an amendment to quarantine regulations announced by the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture, and effective immediately. This action will be taken by the Federal authorities either upon the report of a State inspector or whenever a Federal inspector finds shipments from the nursery to be heavily infested.

Certification of interstate shipments from an infested nursery will be refused until after the close of the next gipsy moth egg-laying season or until the nursery has been inspected and certified by the State to be apparently clean. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection or disinfection other than the services of the inspectors shall be paid by the shippper.

The board's action was taken following a conference recently held in Boston attended by Federal and State officials engaged in the quarantine work against the gipsy moth and the brown-tail moth, and by several New England nurserymen.

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE INTERSTATE SHIPMENT OF FARM PRODUCTS UNDER THE JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE REMOVED.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1923.

SIR: Referring to Acting Secretary Pugsley's letter of April 18, 1923, transmitting a copy of Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (2d revision) with regulations, on account of the Japanese beetle, and calling attention to the restrictions imposed by this quarantine on the interstate movement of certain plants and plant products, it has been determined that the active period of the Japanese beetle has ceased for this season and it is therefore safe to permit the unrestricted movement of green, sweet, or sugar corn; cabbage, lettuce and grapes; and unthreshed grains, straw, and forage crops from the farm products area, as defined in Regulation 2 of the Rules and Regulations supplemental to said Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (2d revision), on and after September 16, 1923.

Accordingly, you are hereby advised that, in accordance with the provision of Regulation 5, on and after September 16, 1923, all restrictions on the interstate movement of the articles enumerated above originating in the said farm products area are removed until June 15, 1924.

Very respectfully,

HENRY C. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS LIFTED.

(Press notice.)

SEPTEMBER 12, 1923.

Removal of restrictions on the interstate shipment of certain farm products from places under quarantine on account of the Japanese beetle was announced by the United States Department of Agriculture to-day. The order

becomes effective September 16, 1923, and allows a free shipping period until June 15, 1924.

The products to be permitted unrestricted movement are green, sweet, or sugar corn; cabbage, lettuce, and grapes; and unthreshed grains, straw, and forage crops. The active period of the Japanese beetle has ceased for this season, and the department decided that it would be safe to remove the restrictions on these articles imposed by the Federal quarantine for preventing the spread of this insect pest.

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE.

Both the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey have issued quarantines on account of the Japanese beetle, duplicating and supporting the Federal quarantine against this pest effective as to portions of these States. That Pennsylvania is vigorously enforcing this quarantine is indicated by the fact that during the period July–September, 1923, 35 violators of this quarantine were brought to trial, with the result that fines amounting to $1,045 were imposed and costs amounting to $224.10 were assessed, a total of $1,269.10.

EUROPEAN CORN BORER QUARANTINE (DOMESTIC).

EXTENSION OF EUROPEAN CORN BORER QUARANTINE.

Amendment No. 5 to Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (2d Revision) as amended.

[Effective on and after October 1, 1923.]

Under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and in accordance with Regulation 3 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (2d Revision), on account of the European corn borer, promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture April 7, 1922, as amended, notice is hereby given that the following towns (or townships) are now added to and included within the area infested by the European corn borer, and said Regulation 3 is amended accordingly.

MAINE.—Baldwin, Cape Elizabeth, Cumberland, Deering, Falmouth, Gorham, Portland, Scarborough, South Portland, Standish, Westbrook, and Windham, in *Cumberland County.*

MASSACHUSETTS.—Mashpee, in *Barnstable County;* Mansfield, in *Bristol County;* Ashland and Stow, in *Middlesex County;* Walpole, in *Norfolk County.*

MICHIGAN.—Ash, Dundee, and Raisinville, in *Monroe County;* Taylor, in *Wayne County.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Stoddard, in *Cheshire County;* Campton, in *Grafton County;* Greenland, in *Rockingham County.*

NEW YORK (Eastern).—Durham and Windham, in *Greene County;* Hoosick, in *Rensselaer County;* Sharon, in *Schoharie County.*

NEW YORK (Western).—Rushford, in *Allegany County;* Conewango and Farmersville, in *Cattaraugus County;* Carroll and Poland, in *Chautauqua County;* Newstead, in *Erie County;* Oakfield, in *Genesee County;* Albion, Ridgeway, and Yates, in *Orleans County.*

OHIO.—Hartsgrove, Lenox, Morgan, New Lyme, Richmond, and Trumbull, in *Ashtabula County;* Bedford, Brecksville, Olmstead, Parma, Royalton, Solon, and Strongsville, in *Cuyahoga County;* Florence, Milan and Oxford, in *Erie County;* Montville, in *Geauga County;* Norwalk, in *Huron County;* Henrietta, La Grange, Ridgeville, and Russia, in *Lorain County;* Adams and Sylvania, in *Lucas County;* Harris and Salem, in *Ottawa County;* Rice, Riley, Sandusky, Washington, Woodville, and York, in *Sandusky County;* Middleton, Perrysburg, and Troy, in *Wood County.*

PENNSYLVANIA.—Spring, in *Crawford County;* Corry, in *Erie County.*

RHODE ISLAND.—East Greenwich and Warwick, in *Kent County;* Jamestown and New Shoreham, in *Newport County;* Central Falls, Cranston, Johnston,

North Smithfield, and Smithfield, in *Providence County;* Narragansett, North Kingston, and South Kingston, in *Washington County.*

This amendment shall be effective on and after October 1, 1923.

Done at the city of Washington this 27th day of September, 1923.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] HENRY C. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

CORN BORER QUARANTINE EXTENDED.

(Press notice.)

SEPTEMBER 29, 1923.

Extension of the Federal quarantine against the European corn borer to include additional cities and towns in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, effective October 1, is announced by the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture. As the pest gradually spreads to new fields the area under quarantine is widened. The new territory becomes subject to the quarantine regulations aimed to keep the pest in check.

The new towns or townships that go under quarantine October 1 are as follows: [See above].

EUROPEAN CORN BORER QUARANTINE (FOREIGN).

MODIFICATION OF QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER AND OTHER DANGEROUS INSECTS AND PLANT DISEASES.

Amendment No. 1 to Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 41 (Revised).

[Effective on and after September 1, 1923.]

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), it is ordered that Regulation 4 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 41 (Revised), governing the importation of Indian corn or maize, broom corn, and related plants into the United States, effective July 21, 1921, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Regulation 4.—Issuance of permits.

On approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of an application for the importation of broom corn, a permit will be issued in quadruplicate. One copy will be furnished to the applicant for presentation to the customs officer at the port of entry, one copy will be mailed to the collector of customs, and one to the inspector of the Department of Agriculture at the port of entry, and the fourth will be filed with the application.

A separate permit will be required for each importation, and these permits will be issued for the ports of Boston and New York, and such other ports as may from time to time be approved by the Federal Horticultural Board: *Provided,* That entry at the port of New York will be limited to the period November 1 to February 28, inclusive, and that the bringing of broom corn to New York for transshipment to Boston or other port during the remainder of the year is prohibited. The permit will be addressed to the collector of customs at the port for which it is used.

This amendment shall be effective on and after September 1, 1923.

Done at the city of Washington this 4th day of August, 1923.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] C. W. PUGSLEY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

ENTRY OF BROOMCORN LIMITED TO PORTS OF NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

(Press notice.)

AUGUST 7, 1923.

After September 1, broomcorn may be brought into the United States only through the ports of New York and Boston, according to new regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture to guard against the bringing in of the European corn borer, a serious insect pest that gained entry into this country a few years ago. The port of Boston will be open all the year round for the importation of broomcorn, but shipments may be brought into New York only during the four months of November to February, inclusive. Transshipment to Boston during the rest of the year is prohibited.

European broomcorn offered for entry into the United States is practically always heavily infested with living larvæ and pupæ of the corn borer, explains the Federal Horticultural Board, which administers the department's plant quarantine activities. Last spring there was such a large accumulation of foreign broomcorn at New York that it was impossible to treat it all within the 40 days allowed with the limited sterilization facilities there. With the approach of warm weather the moths began to emerge and caused a serious situation which the board hopes to avoid in the future by prohibiting receipts after February. Boston is made an all-year port because the corn borer is now established over a wide surrounding area.

SEED OR PADDY RICE QUARANTINE.[1]

Notice of Quarantine No. 55, with regulations.

[Effective on and after September 1, 1923.]

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, (1) that injurious fungous diseases of rice, including downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa*), leaf-smut (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oospora oryztorum*), and glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*), as well as dangerous insect pests, new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exist, as to one or more of such diseases and pests, in Europe, Asia, Africa, Central and South America, and other foreign countries and localities, and may be introduced into this country through importations of seed or paddy rice, and (2) that the unrestricted importation of seed or paddy rice from the Republic of Mexico may result in the entry into the United States of the injurious plant diseases heretofore enumerated, as well as insect pests.

Now, therefore, I, C. F. Marvin, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by the Act of Congress approved August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), do hereby declare that it is necessary, in order to prevent the introduction into the United States of the insect pests and plant diseases referred to, to forbid the importation into the United States of seed or paddy rice from the foreign countries and localities named, and from any other foreign country or locality: *Provided*, That seed or paddy rice may be imported from Mexico upon compliance with the provisions outlined in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto.

On and after September 1, 1923, and until further notice, by virtue of the authority contained in said act of Congress, approved August 20, 1912, the importation of seed or paddy rice into the United States from any foreign country or locality, with the exception of the Republic of Mexico, is prohibited, and the importation of seed or paddy rice into the United States from the Republic of Mexico may be permitted upon compliance with the rules and regulations supplemental hereto.

Done at the city of Washington this 17th day of July, 1923.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

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[1] For notice of hearing and preliminary report of hearing, see S. R. A. No. 75, pp. 88 and 89.

RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 55, GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF SEED OR PADDY RICE FROM MEXICO.

Regulation 1.—Definitions.

(*a*) Seed or paddy rice: Unhusked rice.

(*b*) Port of first arrival: The first port within the United States where the shipment is (1) offered for consumption entry or (2) offered for entry for immediate transportation in bond.

(*c*) Inspector: An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 2.—Applications for permits for importation of seed or paddy rice.

Persons contemplating the importation of seed or paddy rice from Mexico shall first make application to the Federal Horticultural Board for a permit, stating in the application the locality where grown, the port of first arrival, and the name and address of the importer in the United States to whom the permit should be sent.

Applications for permits should be made in advance of the proposed shipments; but if, through no fault of the importer, a shipment should arrive before a permit is received, the importation will be held in customs custody at the port of first arrival at the risk and expense of the importer for a period not exceeding 20 days, pending the receipt of the permit.

Application may be made by telegraph, in which case the information required above must be given.

A separate permit must be secured for each shipment.

Regulation 3.—Issuance of permits.

On approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of an application for the importation of seed or paddy rice, a permit will be issued in quadruplicate; one copy will be furnished to the applicant for presentation to the customs officer at the port of first arrival, one copy will be mailed to the collector of customs, and one to the inspector of the Department of Agriculture at the port of first arrival, and the fourth will be filed with the application.

Regulation 4.—Notice of arrival by permittee.

Immediately upon the arrival of seed or paddy rice from Mexico, at the port of first arrival, the permittee or his agent shall submit a notice in duplicate to the Secretary of Agriculture, through the collector of customs, on forms provided for that purpose, stating the number of the permit, the quantity of seed or paddy rice included in the shipment, the locality where grown, the date of arrival, and if by rail, the name of the railroad company, the car numbers, and the terminal where the seed or paddy rice is to be unloaded, or if by boat, the name of the ship or vessel and the designation of the dock where the shipment is to be landed.

Permits may be revoked and other permits refused if the permittee or his agent fails to submit the notice of arrival or gives a false notice, or in any other way violates the quarantine.

Regulation 5.—Inspection and disinfection at port of first arrival.

All importations of seed or paddy rice from Mexico shall be subject, as a condition of entry, to such inspection or disinfection, or both, at the port of first arrival, as shall be required by the inspector, and to the delivery to the collector of customs by the inspector of a written notice that the seed or paddy rice has been inspected and found to be apparently free from plant diseases and insect pests.

Should any shipment of such seed or paddy rice be found to be so infested with insect pests or infected with plant diseases that, in the judgment of the inspector, it can not be cleaned by disinfection or treatment, the entire shipment may be refused entry.

All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection and disinfection, other than the services of the inspector, shall be paid by the importer.

These regulations shall not apply to husked or polished rice imported for food purposes.

The above rules and regulations are hereby adopted, effective September 1, 1923, and shall be in force until further notice.

Done at the city of Washington this 17th day of July, 1923.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

IMPORTATIONS OF SEED RICE FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES PROHIBITED.

(Press notice.)

JULY 19, 1923.

By order of the Secretary of Agriculture the existing quarantine measure prohibiting the importation of seed or paddy rice from certain designated foreign countries, on account of injurious plant diseases and insect pests, has been extended to apply to all foreign countries except Mexico, from which country importations are provisional. The extended quarantine known as Quarantine No. 55 will be effective September 1, 1923.

The restrictions covering the importation of seed rice will not affect in any manner the movement into the United States of milled and brown rice for consumption purposes. The action is directed only at unmilled or unhusked rice (paddy) intended for seed purposes and which has been shown to be capable of carrying a wide range of fungous diseases. Such diseases can be carried not only on the seed rice itself but on fragments of leaves, stems, and other parts of the rice plant which may be intermixed with the seed.

The action was taken after the proposed restrictions had been considered at a public hearing held by the Federal Horticultural Board, June 11. It was represented at the hearing that the rice industry of Mexico is, much of it, of recent origin, and that the rice cultures in Mexico are believed to be free from the diseases which are known to occur in other foreign countries. Importation of seed rice from Mexico will, however, be made only under strict inspection.

SEED OR PADDY RICE PROHIBITED IMPORTATION IN THE MAILS AND PARCEL POST.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, September 25, 1923.

At the request of the Federal Horticultural Board, and under the authority conferred by the plant quarantine act, the importation by mail or parcel post of seed or paddy rice from any foreign country is prohibited.

The fourth sentence of the fifth paragraph of section 191, on page 159 of the July, 1923, Postal Guide, is modified accordingly.

PAUL HENDERSON,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE.[2]

Notice of Quarantine No. 56, with regulations.

[Effective on and after November 1, 1923.]

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The fruits and vegetables which are open to entry under the quarantine, and the restrictions on such entry, are indicated in Regulation 2. No restrictions are placed on imports from Canada under this quarantine, and no prohibitions are placed on fruits and vegetables from Mexico other than those that have been long in force on account of the Mexican fruit fly, avocado weevil, and certain potato pests.

The board believes that the permitted fruits and vegetables are reasonably safe, but if there is any risk with respect to these, the provision in the regu-

[2] For notice of hearing and preliminary report of hearing see S. R., A. No. 73, pp 124–126.

lations for inspection and control at port of arrival will give opportunity to exclude, if necessary, any shipment. If, as a result of such inspection, fruits or vegetables from any country or district are found to be infested with dangerous pests, such finding may be made the basis for additional restrictions.

The conditions governing the issuance of permits, inspection and disinfection, are those which have hitherto been enforced with respect to existing special quarantines restricting and safeguarding the entry of fruits and vegetables from various countries, notably in the case of Quarantine No. 49, with regulations, on account of the citrus black fly, which quarantine is now replaced by Quarantine No. 56.

The safeguarding of prohibited or restricted fruits and vegetables and plants or portions of plants used as packing in connection with such fruits and vegetables, whether as cargo, stores, or otherwise, arriving at a port where entry or landing is not intended, will be enforced under Regulations 9 and 10 of the rules and regulations governing (1) Entry for immediate export, (2) Entry for immediate transportation and exportation in bond, and (3) Safeguarding the arrival at a port where entry or landing is not intended of prohibited plants and plant products. For convenience of reference, these regulations are reproduced in this Notice of Quarantine No. 56. (See p. 7.)

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE.

Notice of Quarantine No. 56, with regulations.

[Effective on and after November 1, 1923.]

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, (1) that there exist in Europe, Asia, Africa, Mexico, Central and South America, and other foreign countries and localities, certain injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (*Trypetidae*), new to and not heretofore widely distributed within and throughout the United States which affect and may be carried by fruits and vegetables commercially imported into the United States or brought to the ports of the United States as ships' stores or casually by passengers or others, and (2) that the unrestricted importation of fruits and vegetables from the countries and localities enumerated may result in the the entry into the United States of injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (*Trypetidae*).

Now, therefore, I, Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by the act of Congress approved August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), do hereby declare that it is necessary, in order to prevent the introduction into the United States of certain injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (*Trypetidae*), to forbid, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto, the importation into the United States of fruits and vegetables from the foreign countries and localities named and from any other foreign country or locality, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables.

On and after November 1, 1923, and until further notice, the importation from all foreign countries and localities into the United States of fruits and vegetables, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto, is prohibited.

This quarantine leaves in full effect all special quarantines and other orders now in force restricting the entry into the United States of fruits and vegetables with the exception of Quarantine No. 49, with regulations, on account of the citrus black fly, which is replaced by this quarantine. A list of such quarantines and restrictive orders is given in Appendix A of the rules and regulatons supplemental hereto.

Done this first day of August, 1923.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

Henry C. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 56, GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Regulation 1.—Definitions.

(*a*) Fresh fruits and vegetables: The edible, more or less succulent, portions of food plants in the raw or unprocessed state, such as bananas, oranges, grapefruit, pineapples, tomatoes, peppers, lettuce, etc.

(*b*) Plants or portions of plants: Leaves, twigs, or other portions of plants, or plant litter or rubbish as distinguished from clean fruits and vegetables, or other commercial articles.

(*c*) Port of first arrival: The first port within the United States where the shipment is (1) offered for consumption entry or (2) offered for entry for immediate transportation in bond.

(*d*) Inspector: An inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 2.—Restrictions on entry of fruits and vegetables.

All importations of fruits and vegetables must be free from plants or portions of plants, as defined in Regulation 1 (*b*).

Dried, cured, or processed fruits and vegetables, including dried products, cured figs, dates, and raisins, etc., nuts and dry beans, peas, etc., may be imported without permit or other compliance with these regulations.

Except as restricted, as to certain countries and districts,[3] by special quarantines and other orders now in force and by such restrictive orders as may hereafter be promulgated, the following fruits may be imported from all countries under permit and on compliance with these regulations: Bananas, pineapples, lemons, sour limes, and grapes of the European or Vinifera type. Except as similarly restricted, any vegetable may be imported from any country under permit and on compliance with these regulations, at such ports as shall be authorized in the permits on presentation of evidence satisfactory to the United States Department of Agriculture that such vegetables are free from infestation with dangerous insects, including fruit flies (*Trypetidae*), and that their importation will not be the means of bringing such pests to the United States.

The following additions and exceptions are authorized, for the countries concerned, to the fruits and vegetables listed in the preceding paragraph:

Commonwealth of Australia: States of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania.—Upon compliance with these regulations and under such additional conditions and safeguards as may be prescribed in the permits, all fruits and vegetables from the States of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania will be permitted entry at Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Oreg., and at such other ports as may be specified in the permits.

Japan.—Upon compliance with the regulations under Quarantine No. 28, oranges of the mandarin class, including satsuma and tangerine varieties, may be imported from Japan through the port of Seattle and such other northern ports as may be specified in the permits.

Mexico and Central America.—Avocados or alligator pears may be imported from Mexico and Central America upon compliance with the restrictions of the order of February 27, 1914. Irish potatoes may be imported from Mexico upon compliance with the regulations issued under the order of December 22, 1913.

Chile and Argentina.—Upon compliance with these regulations, fruits and vegetables, other than those listed in the second and third paragraphs of this regulation, may be imported from the countries of Chile and Argentina under such conditions and through such northern ports as may be designated in the permits.

West Indies.—Upon compliance with these regulations, all citrus fruits from the West Indies may be permitted entry at New York and at such other ports as may be designated in the permits.

Jamaica.—Entry of pineapples from Jamaica is restricted to the port of New York or such other northern ports as may be specified in the permits.

Canada.—Fruits and vegetables grown in the Dominion of Canada may be imported into the United States from Canada free from any restrictions whatsoever under these regulations.

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[3] See Appendix A.

Regulation 3.—Applications for permits for importation of fruits and vegetables.

Persons contemplating the importation of fruits or vegetables the entry of which is authorized in these regulations shall first make application to the Federal Horticultural Board for a permit, stating in the application the country or locality of origin of the fruits or vegetables, the port of first arrival, and the name and address of the importer in the United States to whom the permit should be sent.

Applications for permits should be made in advance of the proposed shipments; but if, through no fault of the importer, a shipment should arrive before a permit is received, the importation will be held in customs custody at the port of first arrival at the risk and expense of the importer for a period not exceeding 20 days, pending the receipt of the permit.

Application may be made by telegraph, in which case the information required above must be given.

A separate permit must be secured for shipments from each country and for each port of first arrival in the United States.

Regulation 4.—Issuance of permits.

On approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of an application for the importation of fruits or vegetables, a permit will be issued in quadruplicate; one copy will be furnished to the applicant for presentation to the customs officer at the port of first arrival, one copy will be mailed to the collector of customs and one to the inspector of the Department of Agriculture at the port of first arrival, and the fourth will be filed with the application.

Unless otherwise stated in the permit, all permits will be valid from date of issuance until revoked.

Regulation 5.—Notice of arrival by permittee.

Immediately upon the arrival of fruits or vegetables from the countries specified in the quarantine, at the port of first arrival, the permittee or his agent shall submit a notice in duplicate to the Secretary of Agriculture, through the collector of customs on forms provided for that purpose, stating the number of the permit, the kinds of fruits or vegetables, the quantity or the number of crates or other containers included in the shipment, the country or locality where grown, the date of arrival, the name of the vessel, the name and number, if any, of the dock where the fruits or vegetables are to be unloaded, and the name of the importer or broker at the port of first arrival; or if by rail the name of the railroad, the car numbers, and the terminal where the fruits or vegetables are to be unloaded.

Permits may be revoked and other permits refused if the permittee or his agent fails to submit the notice of arrival or gives a false notice, or in any other way violates the quarantine.

Regulation 6.—Inspection and disinfection of importations of fruits and vegetables.

All importations of fruits or vegetables shall be subject, as a condition of entry, to such inspection or disinfection, or both, at the port of first arrival, as shall be required by the inspector of the Department of Agriculture, and shall be subject to reinspection at destination, at the option of said department.

Should any shipment of fruits or vegetables be found to be so infested with fruit flies or other dangerous pests that in the judgment of the inspector of the Department of Agriculture it can not be cleaned by disinfection or treatment, or to contain leaves, twigs, or other portions of plants as packing or otherwise, the entire shipment may be refused entry.

No crate, box, hamper, or other container of fruits or vegetables, or fruits and vegetables in bulk, shall be removed from the port of first arrival unless and until a written notice is given to the collector of customs by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture that the products have been inspected and found to be free from infestation and from plants or portions of plants used as packing or otherwise: *Provided*, That the requirements under these regulations with respect to the entry of foreign fruits and vegetables into any State for local consumption shall not be a bar to the enforcement of such additional safeguards as may be deemed necessary by the officials of such States.

All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection and disinfection, other than the services of the inspector, shall be paid by the importer.

Regulation 7.—Inspection of baggage and cargo on the dock.

Inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture are authorized to cooperate with the Customs inspectors in the examination of all baggage or other personal belongings of passengers or members of crews of vessels or other carriers whenever such examination is deemed necessary for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this quarantine with respect to the entry of any prohibited or restricted fruits or vegetables or plants or portions of plants which may be contained in the baggage or other belongings of such persons.

The above regulations are hereby adopted and shall be effective on and after November 1, 1923.

Done this first day of August, 1923.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] HENRY C. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

NOTE.

Inspection and disinfection of vessels and other carriers.—The safeguarding of prohibited or restricted fruits and vegetables and of plants or portions of plants used as packing in connection with such fruits and vegetables, whether as cargo, stores, or otherwise, arriving at a port where entry or landing is not intended, will be enforced under Regulations 9 and 10 of rules and regulations governing (1) Entry for immediate export, (2) Entry for immediate transportation and exportation in bond, and (3) Safeguarding the arrival at a port where entry or landing is not intended of prohibited plants and plant products, as revised July 7, 1920, effective August 1, 1920. For convenience of reference, these regulations are here reproduced.

Regulation 9.—Reporting of prohibited or restricted plants.

The master, captain, or other person having charge or possession of a vessel arriving at a port of the United States, and containing as a part of its cargo or ship's stores, or otherwise, any plants or plant products, the entry of which into the United States is either prohibited or restricted by quarantine or other restrictive orders of this department, shall be required, on arrival at the port, to submit to the Secretary of Agriculture, through the collector of customs, a report giving the name of the vessel, the nature and quantity of such plants or plant products, the country or locality of origin, the date of arrival at and date of sailing from the United States port, together with a statement indicating the steps taken to prevent the escape of insects or plant diseases which they may carry.

Regulation 10.—Provisions for safeguarding of prohibited or restricted plants.

The master, captain, or other person having charge or possession of a vessel arriving at a port of the United States and containing as a part of its cargo or ship's stores, or otherwise, any plants or plant products, the entry of which into the United States is either prohibited or restricted by quarantine or other restrictive orders of this department, shall be required to permit such inspection and to take such measures as may be prescribed by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture to prevent the landing of any such plants or plant products, or the escape of insects or plant diseases which they may carry. Unless the protective measures required by such inspector are promptly taken, the collector of customs, in cooperation with the inspector of the Department of Agriculture, may require the master, captain, or other person having charge or possession of the vessel either to destroy the objectionable plants and plant products, or to remove them forthwith from the port and the territorial waters of the United States. The inspector of the Department of Agriculture may, if he considers it necessary, require the disinfection of the vessel in accordance with methods prescribed by the Department of Agriculture.

APPENDIX A.—LIST OF SPECIFIC QUARANTINES AND ORDERS PROHIBITING OR REGULATING THE ENTRY OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

(Copies of these quarantine orders and regulations may be obtained on application to the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture.)

Irish potatoes.—Quarantine No. 3, September 20, 1912: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the Islands of

St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart.

Irish potatoes.—The order of December 22, 1913, brings under regulation the entry of potatoes from all foreign countries other than those listed in the preceding paragraph. (*See* revised potato regulations, effective March 1, 1922.)

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, January 15, 1913: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly.

Citrus fruit.—Quarantine No. 28, August 1, 1917: Prohibits the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of the citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. (*See* regulations under Quarantine No. 28, effective March 1, 1922, governing entry of oranges of the mandarin class from the countries included under this quarantine.)

Sweet potatoes and yams.—Quarantine No. 29, January 1, 1918: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweet potatoes or yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweet potato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweet potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Avocado or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted through the port of New York only and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. (*See* regulations effective February 27, 1914.)

Note.—As indicated in Quarantine No. 56, Quarantine No. 49, with regulations, on account of the citrus black fly, is replaced and superseded by Quarantine No. 56.

PROHIBITION ON IMPORTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

(Press notice.)

AUGUST 15, 1923.

As a step toward keeping certain injurious fruit and melon flies out of the United States, the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture, has placed a quarantine on all fruits and vegetables offered for import, except from Canada, on and after November 1. No new prohibitions are placed on commodities from Mexico. These insects are known to be serious crop pests in various parts of the world, and as yet have not made their way into the United States, where it is thought they would cause severe damage to our fruits and vegetables.

Under special permit shipments of certain fruits and vegetables may be brought into the country at the discretion of the board. Application for permits must be made to the Federal Horticultural Board at Washington, D. C. Full information concerning the intended shipment must be given in the application.

Action was taken by the department following a hearing some months ago at which all interests concerned were present. Restrictions on bringing in fruits and vegetables from outside countries were considered necessary for the protection of American crops. Copies of the regulations will be available in a few weeks and may be had upon application to the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

In connection with its action, the Federal Horticultural Board made the following statement:

"The purpose of quarantine No. 56 is to safeguard the American fruit and vegetable crops from the danger of fruit flies and related pests. The quarantine and regulations thereunder are based on the hearing of December 19, 1922. The restrictions on the entry of fruits and vegetables provided for in the regulations are believed to be the least which will give such protection.

"The fruits and vegetables which are open to entry under the quarantine, and the restrictions on such entry, are indicated in Regulation 2. It will be noted that the articles which may be imported include the principal items which have hitherto been important commercial factors.

"No restrictions are placed on imports from Canada under this quarantine, and no prohibitions are placed on fruits and vegetables from Mexico other than those that have been long in force on account of the Mexican fruit fly, avocado weevil, and certain potato pests. The authority to import citrus fruit from the West Indies through northern ports, in addition to the imports of fruits and vegetables authorized from all foreign countries, limits the prohibitions as to the West Indies largely to certain tropical fruits, the commercial imports of which have been hitherto unimportant—the danger, in fact, being largely due to the occasional small lots brought in by passengers or as ships' stores.

"It may be pointed out that the countries which have for us the greatest danger from fruit flies and related pests, such as those of Africa and the subtropical and tropical regions of Europe, Asia, and South America, and the countries and islands of the Pacific, are permitted under the quarantine to export to the United States important fruits and many vegetables, the same, in fact, as are permitted from the temperate and more northern countries. The excluded fruits other than oranges from the subtropical and tropical countries and islands are for the most part of small commercial importance, such as fresh figs, peaches, plums, apricots, and other rather perishable fruits, and the strictly subtropical and tropical fruits; in other words, the fruits involving the greatest danger from fruit flies.

"The special provision made under Regulation 2 for imports of fruits and vegetables from the States of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, of the Commonwealth of Australia, and from the countries of Chile and Argentina is based on the assurances which have been received from the responsible officials of these countries as to the freedom of these countries and states from fruit fly, with the exception of Argentina, and the freedom also of important districts of Argentina from which exports are proposed. It is understood that the continuation of the permission to so import with respect to these countries is subject to such change as the actual condition of imports, or as other information as to fruit fly infestation, may later warrant.

"The board believes that the permitted fruits and vegetables are reasonably safe, but if there is any risk with respect to these, the provision in the regulations for inspection and control at port of arrival will give opportunity to safeguard or, if necessary, to exclude any shipment. If, as a result of such inspection, fruits or vegetables are found to be infested with dangerous pests, such finding may be made the basis for any additional restrictions which may be necessary.

"That the danger of entry of important fruit fly and other pests in connection with imports of fruits and vegetables is a very real one is clearly indicated by the many interceptions of infested fruits and vegetables which have been made at various ports of entry, both by Federal and State inspectors. Many of these interceptions have been in connection with fruits brought in by passengers or by ships' crews or as a part of ships' stores, but others have been in connection with commercial shipments. Leaving out of consideration the hundreds of interceptions of fruits from Mexico infested with the Mexican fruit fly and of fruits and vegetables from Hawaii infested with the Mediterranean fruit fly and with the melon fly, there are many records of interceptions of infested fruits and vegetables from such other and widely-separated parts of the world as South Africa, Belgian Congo, China, Mediterranean countries, and trans-Pacific countries and islands. From sources nearer to us, many interceptions have been made of infested subtropical fruits from the West Indies and various Central American and South American countries. Furthermore, it should be pointed out that these interceptions have resulted from the inspection of a very small percentage of the actual imports. Except as to the ports of California and Florida, and in very recent years New Orleans, no thoroughgoing inspection has been maintained of fruit and vegetable entries. That this country has not become invaded by fruit flies, the worst of all fruit pests, is therefore more a matter of good fortune than otherwise.

"The danger is, furthermore, a rapidly growing one with the increase of world commerce and especially with the shortening of time between countries by the building of speedier ships. As an example, it is now possible to send fairly perishable fruit, such as peaches, apricots, melons, etc., from South Africa to New York and to have such fruit cross the continent to San Fran-

cisco. A portion of a shipment of nectarines so routed from South Africa was intercepted in California and found infested with fruit fly larvæ. It is known also that various foreign countries invaded with fruit flies are making preparations to increase their fruit and vegetable exports to the United States, and some of the occasional shipments which have already reached us from such countries have, as just noted, proved to be infested with fruit flies. The risk which will follow the more frequent and larger shipments which are in prospect is evident, and the necessity for taking prompt measures to protect the American fruit cultures from these pests would seem to require no further argument."

THE CAMPHOR SCALE SITUATION.

On November 20, 1922, the Federal Horticultural Board held a public hearing to consider the advisability of quarantining the States of Louisiana and Alabama on account of the known occurrence in portions of those States of the so-called camphor scale (*Pseudaonidia duplex* Ckll.). As a result of the assurances given by the authorities of these two States that prompt control measures would be instituted, it was decided not to recommend a camphor scale quarantine at that time. (*See* S. R. A. No. 73, July–December, 1922, pp. 127–129.)

On August 6, 1923, a conference to discuss the general camphor scale situation was held at New Orleans, La., presided over by Hon. Harry D. Wilson, Commissioner, Louisiana State Department of Agriculture and Immigration. The conference was participated in by quarantine and inspection officials of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Texas, and by a number of Federal officials. The following conclusions and recommendations were reached:

1. That the camphor scale problem is an important one in this country.
2. Although a serious pest, eradication of the camphor scale does not appear feasible at this time due to its wide dissemination and probable more extensive distribution not yet discovered.
3. That the investigational work on ecology and control of the camphor scale is considered very essential and should be continued until sound, definite conclusions are reached.
4. That the States involved continue scouting work as at present and that both State and Federal agencies redouble their efforts in this direction.
5. That Federal (quarantine) action should await more complete reports of further scouting and delimitation of infestation.
6. That the protective measures in Louisiana are good, but that adequate help should be available at rush periods.
7. That the fruit from infested areas should be more carefully disposed of and some way found of obtaining market value of the infested product with complete elimination of the danger of spreading the camphor scale through its shipment.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF QUARANTINING THE STATES OF OREGON, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, WASHINGTON, AND IDAHO ON ACCOUNT OF INJURIOUS EELWORMS NEW TO OR NOT HERETOFORE WIDELY PREVALENT OR DISTRIBUTED WITHIN OR THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 12, 1923.*

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that injurious eelworms, plant diseases, or insect pests, new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within or throughout the United States, exist in Oregon, California, Colorado, Washington, and Idaho.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of quarantining the States of Oregon, California, Colorado, Washington, and Idaho in accordance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165),

and of prohibiting or restricting the movement from these States or from any infested districts determined therein into other States and Territories, of clover and alfalfa, bulbs, and other plants or plant products, capable of carrying such eelworms, plant diseases, or insect pests.

Notice is therefore hereby given that a public hearing will be held at the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Room 11, Federal Horticultural Board, at 10 a. m., October 2, 1923, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

This public hearing is called primarily to consider the infestation of alfalfa and clover fields by the stem eelworm (*Tylenchus dipsaci*), which has been reported recently from the vicinity of Hermiston, Oreg., Watsonville, Calif., Canyon City, Colo., Parma, Idaho, and Yakima, Wash., but the discussion will be extended to any related species of nematodes or other pests which may appear to need consideration during the progress of the hearing. The department has recently learned that the stem eelworm disease is almost universally distributed on alfalfa in South Africa where the life of the alfalfa crop seldom exceeds four or five years. Satisfactory methods of eradication or control have not yet been devised, but, in view of the likelihood of rapid spread of the eelworm through infected hay, bulbs, and other plants or plant products, irrigation water, or otherwise, the importance of adopting some practicable means of restricting the eelworm to the areas at present infested is apparent. It is not yet clear whether either local or Federal quarantines will be of particular advantage in delaying the spread of this and such other related pests, but this hearing is called with a view to discuss this matter thoroughly.

HEARING ON QUARANTINE AGAINST EELWORMS CALLED.

(Press notice.)

SEPTEMBER 17, 1923.

A public hearing to consider the advisability of quarantining Oregon, California, Colorado, Washington, and Idaho to prevent the spread of eelworms to other States will be held by the United States Department of Agriculture here October 2, at the offices of the Federal Horticultural Board. All persons interested in the proposed quarantine are invited to attend and be heard either in person or by attorney.

Under the Federal plant quarantine act, the department has authority to prohibit or restrict the movement of commodities likely to carry insect pests or plant diseases from one State to another. In the case of eelworms these include among other plants and plant products alfalfa, clover, and bulbs.

Although the hearing is called to consider various infestations of alfalfa and clover fields by the stem eelworm (*Tylenchus dipsaci*), related nematodes or other pests will probably come up for discussion. The department recently learned that the stem eelworm disease is almost universally distributed on alfalfa in South Africa, where the life of the alfalfa crop seldom exceeds four or five years. Satisfactory methods of eradication or control have not been devised yet, and a check on its rapid spread is thought advisable by means of quarantines.

NO QUARANTINE AGAINST EELWORMS TO BE RECOMMENDED.

(Press notice.)

OCTOBER 2, 1923.

Scattered occurrence of the stem and bulb eelworm, a serious pest of alfalfa and clover, in the United States as well as its prevalence in foreign countries makes control of this pest by Federal quarantine impracticable. This conclusion was reached at a hearing to-day by the Federal Horticultural Board of the United States Department of Agriculture, and as a result no quarantine action will be recommended.

The hearing indicated that serious damage by this nematode or eelworm to alfalfa and clover has occurred only in the Pacific Northwest in moist sections or under irrigation conditions, and there was no evidence to indicate that it was likely to become a menace under other conditions in the United States. The board, it is said, does not believe that products from the areas in which infestation is reported convey a greater risk to other portions of the country than do seeds or plants from foreign countries, the imports from which for the

last hundred years have been undoubtedly bringing this pest into the United States.

Failure of the pest to occasion injury in the United States as a whole is apparently due to the generally less favorable climatic conditions. Desirability of local control under State authority was indicated at the hearing for the protection of new irrigation projects.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS.

REVISION OF TERMINAL INSPECTION POINTS IN HAWAII.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 7, 1923.

Referring to the instructions in article 32 on page 9 of the March, 1921, Supplement to the Postal Guide, concerning terminal inspection of plants and plant products addressed to places in Hawaii, postmasters in that Territory are informed that facilities for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products at Hilo have been discontinued and that hereafter all such matter subject to such inspection shall be sent to Honolulu, upon payment of the required postage as provided by section 478¾, Postal Laws and Regulations.

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

GEORGIA PROVIDES FOR TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 26, 1923.

The State of Georgia has established places for the terminal inspection, under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1915, embodied in section 478¾, Postal Laws and Regulations, of the following plants and plant products:

"All trees, plants, shrubs, vines, cuttings, scions, grafts, buds, leaves, roots, and all seeds of forest, fruit, or ornamental trees or shrubs; all greenhouse herbaceous and bedding plants and parts thereof; all blossoms or flowers of orange, lemon, and other citrus plants; all herbarium or dried specimens of plants or parts thereof, and other plants and plant products in the raw or unmanufactured state, except vegetable and flower seeds: *Provided*, That this list of plants and plant products shall not apply to—

"(1) Plants and plant products shipped under the certificate of the Federal Horticultural Board of the United States Department of Agriculture.

"(2) Plants and plant products originating in Georgia and addressed to places in that State which are inclosed in packages plainly marked to show the nature of the contents and accompanied by a certificate from the Georgia State Board of Entomology embodying the information prescribed in paragraph 2, section 478, Postal Laws and Regulations.

"(3) Cut flowers other than those of citrus plants; field crop seeds; garden and vegetable plants other than sweet potato draws or slips, and tomato plants and slips; grains; grass seeds; vegetables for table use, and peach pits, when both the office at which such plant products are mailed and the office to which they are addressed are located in Georgia, and when the containers thereof are marked to show the nature of the contents, as provided by paragraph 1 (b), section 478¾, Postal Laws and Regulations."

All postmasters are, therefore, informed that packages containing any plants or plant products addressed to places in the State of Georgia may be accepted for mailing only when plainly marked so that the contents may be readily ascertained by an inspection of the outside thereof. The law makes the failure so to mark such parcels an offense punishable by a fine of not more than $100.

Postmasters within the State of Georgia shall be governed strictly by the provisions of paragraphs 3, 4, 5, and 6, section 478¾, Postal Laws and Regulations, in the treatment of all packages addressed for delivery at their offices containing any of the plants or plant products above described as subject to terminal inspection.

Inspection service is maintained at the places in Georgia named below, and all postmasters in that State shall, after receiving the required postage therefor, under the provisions of section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, send to the nearest inspection point each package containing plants or plant products subject to terminal inspection:

Macon and *Atlanta*.

Owing to the perishable character of plants and plant products, the packages containing such matter must be given prompt attention.

Any failure of compliance with the foregoing instructions or with the provisions of section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, coming to the attention of any postmaster should be reported to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Classification.

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

REVISION OF GEORGIA REQUIREMENTS FOR TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, September 7, 1923

Referring to the article under the above heading appearing on page 45 of the August, 1923, Supplement to the Postal Guide, concerning terminal inspection of plants and plant products addressed to places in Georgia, all postmasters are advised that the first proviso of that article has been amended to read as follows:

"Plants and plant products shipped either under certificate of the Federal Horticultural Board of the United States Department of Agriculture or of the Georgia State Board of Entomology."

Therefore plant material shipped under either of the certificates referred to is exempt from terminal inspection in the State of Georgia.

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

RESTRICTIONS ON ENTRY OF PLANTS INTO THE IRISH FREE STATE.

HB–169. JULY 17, 1923.

The following summary of the restrictions governing the entry of foreign plants into the Irish Free State has been issued by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction with respect to the order entitled, "The Destructive Insects and Pests (Ireland) Order, 1922." At the request of the Department of Agriculture of the Irish Free State, and for the information of the appropriate inspection officials of the United States, this summary is here reproduced, together with a copy of the required inspection certificate. Any one interested in getting the exact text of the order can secure a copy by writing to the Minister for Agriculture, Irish Free State, Dublin, Ireland.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman, Federal Horicultural Board.

SAORSTAT EIREANN.
(Irish Free State.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

IMPORTATION OF PLANTS—EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM.

As a safeguard against the introduction with foreign plants of injurious diseases or pests, the department has made an order entitled "The Destructive Insects and Pests (Ireland) Order, 1922."

IMPORTATIONS AFFECTED.

The order applies to the importation of certain classes of plants from all countries outside Great Britain and the Channel Islands. The Agricultural Departments for England and Wales, for Scotland and for Northern Ireland have made similar orders, each in respect of their own area of jurisdiction.

The order applies to importations of all living plants with a persistent woody stem above ground, and parts of the same, except seeds, when for use in propagation—such as fruit trees, stocks and stools, forest trees, and ornamental shrubs and grafts, layers and cuttings thereof; to all potatoes; to all tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, corms, and hop-stocks for plantings; to seeds of onions and of leeks for sowing; and to gooseberries.

CERTIFICATES.

The order requires that each consignment shall be accompanied by two copies of a certificate issued after inspection, and not more than 14 days prior to the date of shipment, by a duly authorized official of the country whence the plants are exported. The form of certificate is prescribed in the order. The original must be forwarded by post to the department by the exporter before the plants are dispatched. The plants must be certified to be healthy and free from any of the diseases and pests named in the order. Moreover, plants will not be deemed to be healthy which are attacked by any insect or pest mentioned in the Sale of Diseased Plants (Ireland) Order, 1922. In the case of consignments imported through the post a copy of the certificate must be affixed to each package.

Potatoes, in addition to being certified healthy and free from the specified diseases and pests, must be certified to have been grown on a farm or holding free from any occurrence of black scab or wart disease and situated at a certain prescribed minimum distance from any place where this disease occurred.

POTATOES AND GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT BUSHES—PROHIBITED ENTRY SAVE UNDER LICENSE.

Prior to the issue of the 1922 order the landing in Ireland of potatoes or of gooseberry or currant bushes was prohibited save in cases in which the consignee in Ireland obtained a license from the department authorizing the landing of the consignment. This restriction applied to the importation of such plants from Great Britain as well as from other countries and has been continued in force under the 1922 order so far as relates to any part of Ireland within the jurisdiction of the Irish Free State Government. The department has issued a general license permitting the importation of "new" potatoes, that is to say, potatoes landed before the 15th of July in the year in which they are lifted. Consequently, the consignee is not required at present to obtain a license for the importation of such potatoes, but if imported from places outside of Great Britain and the Channel Islands these potatoes must be accompanied by the certificate required under the order. As regards all other potatoes as well as gooseberry and currant bushes, not only must the consignments be accompanied by the prescribed certificates, but the consignee must obtain beforehand a license from the department in respect of each consignment, authorizing its importation. Exporters, therefore, are advised not to forward potatoes with the exception above referred to, or gooseberry or currant bushes to any part of Ireland within the jurisdiction of the Irish Free State Government, without first assuring themselves that the requisite license has been obtained by the consignee.

INSPECTION, ETC.

All plants imported whether certified or not are liable to inspection. Any plants found to be unhealthy or attacked by any of the specified pests, and any potatoes landed without the requisite license having first been granted to the consignee are liable to be destroyed or returned to the country of exportation.

As the importation of plants into Ireland takes place for the most part during the winter and early spring, and as, owing to circumstances arising out of the change of government in Ireland, it was not found practicable to issue the order prior to last winter, the department has refrained from enforc-

ing it strictly up to the present, so that no hardship might be inflicted on importers who might already have made arrangements for importing plants during the past winter before they were aware of the terms of the order. The department considers it opportune now to make known the requirements of the order so that ample opportunity may be given to all concerned to become acquainted with these requirements before any future arrangements are made by them.

The order as made on the 4th December, 1922, applied to "The whole of the area of jurisdiction of the provisional government of Ireland." The order now applies to the whole of the area of jurisdiction of the government of the Irish Free State as successors of the provisional government. Save as regards the requirements as to licenses above referred to which apply only to potatoes and to gooseberry and currant bushes, and have already been in force for several years, the order as regards the importation of plants into the area of jurisdiction of the Irish Free State is the same as the corresponding order for Northern Ireland.

June, 1923.

Certificate of Examination of Plants No. _____.

This is to certify that the plants included in the package or consignment described below were thoroughly inspected by _____, a duly authorized official of _____, on _____, and were found or believed by him to be healthy and free from any of the plant diseases or pests named in the second schedule to the Destructive Insects and Pests (Ireland) Order, 1922.

The scheduled plant diseases and pests referred to are as follows:

FUNGI.

Black knot of plum and cherry (*Plowrightia morbosa*, Sacc.).
Fire or pear blight (*Bacillus amylovorus*, Trev.).
Chestnut canker (*Endothia parasitica*, (Murr.), Ander. & Ander.).
Wart disease or black scab of potatoes (*Synchytrium endobioticum*, Perc.).
Onion and leek smut (*Urocystis cepulae*, Frost).
Downy Mildew of hops (*Peronoplasmopara humuli*, Miy, et Taka.).

INSECTS.

Vine louse (*Phylloxera vastatrix*. Planch.).
American apple capsids (*Heterocordylus malinus*, Reut. and *Lygidea mendax*. Reut.).
Pear tingid (*Stephanitis pyri*, Fab.).
Colorado beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*, Say.).
Plum curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*, Herbst.).
Potato moth (*Phthorimaea operculella*, Zell.).
American lackey moths (*Malacosoma americana*, Fab. and *M. disstria*, Hubn.).
Oriental fruit moth (*Cydia molesta*, Busck.).
San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*, Comst.).
Japanese fruit scale (*Diaspis pentagona*, Newst.).
Apple fruit fly (*Rhagoletis pomonella*, Welsh.).
Cherry fruit flies (*Rhagoletis cerasi*, Linn., *R. cingulata*, Loew., and *R. fausta*, Osten Saken).
Gooseberry fruit fly (*Epochra canadensis*, Loew.).

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS RE EXTENSION OF GIPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 23, 1923.

Postmaster.

MY DEAR SIR: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of Amendment No. 4 to Regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 45 of the United States Department of Agriculture, effective July 1, 1923,

extending the area covered by the order so as to include the counties of Rutland and Windham in Vermont.

It will be observed that this Amendment supersedes all previous amendments to the Regulations under the Order.

Sincerely yours,

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

TREASURY DECISION NO. 39792.

PLANT QUARANTINE ACT—FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE.

Notice of Quarantine No. 56 (Department of Agriculture) relating to fruits and vegetables, with regulations, published for the information and guidance of customs officers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 22, 1923.

To Collectors and Other Officers of the Customs:

The appended copy of Notice of Quarantine No. 56 relating to fruits and vegetables, with regulations, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, is published for the information and guidance of customs officers.

McKENZIE MOSS,
Assistant Secretary.

[Then follows text of the quarantine and regulations.]

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT.

The following convictions for violations of the plant quarantine act were reported to the board during the period July 1 to September 30, 1923.

White-pine blister-rust quarantine.—In the case of the United States *v.* Leamon G. Tingle, Pittsville, Md., in the interstate shipment of currant plants to points outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 208.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Guy A. Bryant, et al, Princeton, Ill. in the interstate shipment of gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $50 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 138.)

In the case of the United States *v.* John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., in the interstate shipment of currant plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 170.)

In the case of the United States *v.* the Des Moines Nursery Co., Des Moines, Iowa, in the interstate shipment of white-pine trees to points outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 158.)

In the case of the United States *v.* the Tennessee Nursery Co., Cleveland, Ohio, in the interstate shipment of currant plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 148.)

In the case of the United States *v.* the Fort Atkinson Nursery Co., Fort Atkinson, Iowa, in the interstate shipment of gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 149.)

In the case of the United States *v.* L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y., in the interstate shipment of a gooseberry plant to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $50. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 169.)

In the case of the United States *v.* the Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, Ohio, in the interstate shipment of currant and gooseberry plants to points outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded nolo contendere and was fined $20 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 156.)

In the case of the United States *v.* the Gardner Nursery Co., Osage, Iowa, in the interstate shipment of currant plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 187.)

In the case of the United States *v.* the Earl Ferris Nursery Co., Hampton, Iowa, in the interstate shipment of white-pine trees to a point outside of the

quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 174.)

In the case of the United States *v.* the Cresco Nursery, Cresco, Iowa, in the interstate shipment of white-pine trees to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 213.)

In the case of the United States *v.* the Shenandoah Nursery, Shenandoah, Iowa, in the interstate shipment of gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 166.)

In the case of the United States *v.* the Iowa Seed Co., Des Moines, Iowa, in the interstate shipment of gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 205.)

In the case of the United States *v.* John M. Parker & Son Nursery Co., Fayetteville, Ark., in the interstate shipment of gooseberry plants to points outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $40 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 207.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Ernst's Nurseries, Eaton, Ohio, in the interstate shipment of gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $50 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 202.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn., in the interstate shipment of currant and gooseberry plants to points outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 101.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Strands Nursery, Taylors Falls, Minn., in the interstate shipment of currant plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 172.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City, Minn., in the interstate shipment of gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 168.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Holm & Olson, Inc., St. Paul, Minn., in the interstate shipment of currant and gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 163.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Holm & Olson, Inc., St. Paul, Minn., in the interstate shipment of gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 164.)

In the case of the United States *v.* L. L. May & Co., Inc., St. Paul, Minn., in the interstate shipment of currant and gooseberry plants to points outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 154.)

In the case of the United States *v.* L. L. May & Co., Inc., St. Paul, Minn., in the interstate shipment of currant and gooseberry plants to points outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 155.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Deerfield Nursery Co., Medford, Minn., in the interstate shipment of gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 136.)

In the case of the United States *v.* The Wagner Park Nursery Co., Sidney, Ohio, in the interstate shipment of one currant plant and one gooseberry plant to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 139.)

In the case of the United States *v.* The Arkansas Seed & Nursery Co., Fayetteville, Ark., in the interstate shipment of currant and gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $20 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 142.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Stumpp & Walter Co., New York, N. Y., in the interstate shipment of currant and gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $250. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 222.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Wm. Henry Maule, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., in the interstate shipment of one currant bush to a point outside of the quar-

antined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 171.)

Japanese beetle quarantine.—In the case of the United States *v.* J. Deacon Cook, Merchantville, N. J., in the interstate transportation of 58 baskets of cabbage from the infested area of New Jersey to the uninfested area of Pennsylvania, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $5. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 193.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Aubrey S. Walton, Moorestown, N. J., in the interstate transportation on July 27, August 1, and August 2, 1922, of 7 baskets of sweet corn, 20 baskets of cabbage, and 21 baskets of cabbage, respectively, from the infested area of New Jersey to the uninfested area of Pennsylvania, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $5. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 181.)

In connection with this violation, the defendant pleaded guilty to a charge of alteration of certificates and was fined $5. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 182.)

European corn-borer quarantine.—In the case of the United States *v.* Ruben Popkin, proprietor Providence Biltmore Flower Shop, Providence, R. I., in the interstate shipment of cut flowers of gladioli to a point outside of the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 189.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Arthur Dedes, Portsmouth, N. H., in the interstate shipment of white corn to a point outside of the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 191.)

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine.—In the case of the United States *v.* The New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co., in the interstate transportation of 4 cars of cordwood to a point outside of the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $75. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 199.)

Sweet potato and yam quarantine.—In the case of the United States *v.* Arturo Rodriguez & Co., Bayamon, P. R., in the shipment of yams from Bayamon, P. R., to New York, N. Y., the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $1 with costs of $17.20. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 188.)

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

QUARANTINE ORDERS.

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES.

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6: Regulates the interstate movement of date palms and date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Calif., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Calif.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; on account of the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Hawaiian fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 13, revised: Prohibits or regulates the importation from Hawaii of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and the melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitae*).

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 26, as amended: Prohibits the interstate movement of five-leafed pines, currant and gooseberry plants from all States east of and including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to points outside of this area; prohibits further (1) the interstate movement of five-leafed pines and black-currant plants to points outside the area comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, and (2) to protect the State of New York, the movement from the New England States, on account of the white-pine blister rust (*Peridermium strobi*).

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 30: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of the sweet-potato weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of two injurious weevils, *Rhabdocnemis obscurus* and *Metamasius hemipterus*.

Black stem rust.—Quarantine No. 38, as amended: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of the common barberry and its horticultural varieties as well as certain other species of Berberis and Mahonia, on account of the black stem rust of wheat, oats, barley, rye, and many wild and cultivated grasses.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 43 (second revision), as amended: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of (1) corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, sudan grass, celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, spinach, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof, without stems, from infested areas in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and (2) corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, and sudan grass from infested areas in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*).

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 45, as amended: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone or quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. The quarantine covers all the New England States.

Hawaiian and Porto Rican cotton, cotton seed, and cottonseed products.—Quarantine No. 47: Regulates the movement of cotton, cotton seed, and cottonseed products from Hawaii and Porto Rico on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) and the cotton blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypii*), respectively.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 48, revised: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of certain portion of the counties of Mercer, Burlington, Gloucester, and Camden, N. J., and certain portions of the counties of Delaware, Chester, Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks, Pa., of the following articles: (1) The interstate movement of green, sweet, or sugar corn; cabbage, lettuce, and grapes; and unthreshed grains, straw, and forage crops, originating in the farm-products area is prohibited between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, except as to direct shipments from the point of production, namely, from the point where grown or a local packing house, to the point of destination outside of the farm-products area and under inspection and certification. The products enumerated may move interstate without restriction between October 16 and June 14, inclusive; (2) the interstate movement of soil, compost, and manure from the farm-products area is prohibited except where absolute freedom from infestation is determined by an inspector of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, or when such soil, compost, or manure has been disinfected or treated under the supervision and to the satisfaction of such inspector; (3) the interstate movement of nursery and ornamental stock, except bulbs and cut flowers, originating within the Japanese beetle area to any point outside the farm-products area, except under inspection and certification, is prohibited, on account of the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*).

United States quarantined to protect Hawaii.—Quarantine No. 51: Regulates the movement from the United States to the Territory of Hawaii, as ships' stores or as baggage or effects of passengers or crews, of sugar cane, corn, cotton, alfalfa, and the fruits of the avocado and papaya.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 52, with revised rules and regulations: Prohibits the interstate movement from the regulated areas of Texas, Louisiana, and New Mexico of cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, gin waste and all other forms of cotton lint, cotton seed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal, bagging and other containers of the articles enumerated, and also railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products grown in such regulated areas or which are fouled with such products, farm products other than hay, farm household goods, and farm equipment, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders).

Satin moth.—Quarantine No. 53: Prohibits the interstate movement to points outside of the infested areas in New Hampshire and Massachusetts of all species or varieties of poplar and willow, on account of the satin moth (*Stilpnotia salicis* L.).

White-pine blister rust.—Quarantine No. 54, as amended: Prohibits the movement from the State of Washington of five-leafed pines, currant and gooseberry plants, on account of the white-pine blister rust (*Peridermium strobi*).

FOREIGN QUARANTINES

Irish potatoes.—Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*).

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly (*Trypeta ludens*).

Five-leafed pines, Ribes, and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, of all five-leafed pines

and all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust (*Peridermium strobi*).

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cotton seed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties, and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*). Cotton and cotton seed from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear on account of the avocado weevil (*Heilipus lauri*).

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases. There are no restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quarantine, includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratae*.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits, on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by Quarantine No. 7.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, as amended: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruit.—Quarantine No. 28: Prohibits the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of the citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweet potatoes or yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweet-potato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), or portions thereof, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana-root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*). No restrictions are placed on the importation of the fruit of the banana.

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe *Bambuseae*, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making, or other purposes, or to any kind of article manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.—Quarantine No. 37, with regulations, revised: Prohibits the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases, except as provided in the regulations. Under this quarantine the following plants and plant products may be imported without restriction: Fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plant products imported for

medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds. The entry of the following nursery stock and other plants and seeds is permitted under permit:

(1) Bulbs of the following genera: Lilium (lily), Convallaria (lily of the valley), Hyacinthus (hyacinth), Tulipa (tulip), and Crocus; and, for a period not exceeding three years from January 1, 1923, Chionodoxa (glory-of-the-snow), Galanthus (snowdrop), Scilla (squill), *Fritillaria imperialis* (crown imperial), *Fritillaria meleagris* (guineahen flower), Muscari (grape hyacinth), Ixia, Eranthis (winter aconite), and Narcissus (jonquil, daffodil, etc.).

(2) Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits for propagation.

(3) Rose stocks for propagation, including Manetti, Multiflora, brier Rose, and Rosa Rugosa.

(4) Nuts, including palm seeds, for propagation.

(5) Seeds of fruit, forest, ornamental, and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants.

Provision is also made for the issuance of special permits under safeguards to be prescribed in such permits for the entry in limited quantities of nursery stock and other plants and seeds not covered in the preceding lists for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock.

Flag smut and take-all.—Quarantine No. 39, with regulations: Prohibits the importation of seed or paddy rice from Australia, India, Japan, Italy, France, Germany, Belgium, Great Britain, Ireland, and Brazil on account of two dangerous plant diseases known as flag smut (*Urocystis tritici*) and take-all (*Ophiobolus graminis*). Wheat, oats, barley, and rye may be imported from the countries named only under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 41, with regulations, revised: Prohibits the importation of the stalk and all other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugar cane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and Job's tears, from all foreign countries and localities, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) and other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

Mexican corn.—Quarantine No. 42, with regulations: Prohibits the importation of Indian corn or maize from Mexico, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the contamination of such corn with cotton seed more or less infested with the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*).

Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits.—Quarantine No. 44: Prohibits the importation of stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits from Asia, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand) on account of dangerous plant diseases, including Japanese apple cankers, blister blight, and rusts, and injurious insect pests, including the oriental fruit moth, the pear fruit borer, the apple moth, etc.

Citrus black fly.—Quarantine No. 49, with regulations: Prohibits the importation of fruits and vegetables and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables, or otherwise, from Cuba, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Canal Zone, Costa Rica, India, Philippine Islands, Ceylon, and Java, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the citrus black fly (*Aleurocanthus woglumi*).

Seed or paddy rice.—Quarantine No. 55: Prohibits the importation of seed or paddy rice from all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious fungous diseases of rice, including downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa*), leaf-smut (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oospora oryztorum*), and glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*), as well as dangerous insect pests, except that such seed or paddy rice may be imported from the Republic of Mexico upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto. This quarantine is supplemental to Quarantine No. 39.

Fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 56: Prohibits the importation of fruits and vegetables not already the subject of special quarantines or other restrictive orders, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables, from all foreign countries and localities other than the Dominion of Canada, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of injurious

insects, including fruit and melon flies (Trypetidae). Includes and supersedes Quarantine No. 49 on account of the citrus black fly.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the plant quarantine act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation:

Nursery stock.—The conditions governing the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities are indicated above under "Foreign quarantines." (See Quarantine No. 37, revised.)

Irish potatoes.—The importation of Irish potatoes is prohibited altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries under permit and in accordance with the provisions of the regulations issued under order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. Importation of potatoes is now authorized from the following countries: Bermuda and the Dominion of Canada; also from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and the Imperial Valley of Lower California, Mexico. The regulations issued under this order have been amended so as to permit, free of any restrictions whatsoever under the plant quarantine act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii for local use only and from the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts.

Avocado, or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado, or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted through the port of New York only and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age is prohibited.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico.

Cottonseed products.—The order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries, and a second order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said orders, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS.

Rules and regulations governing (1) entry for immediate export, (2) entry for immediate transportation and exportation in bond, and (3) safeguarding the arrival at a port where entry or landing is not intended of prohibited plants and plant products.—These rules and regulations, as revised August 1, 1920, govern the unloading and transfer of cargoes and transportation in bond when it is determined that such entry can be made without involving risk to the plant cultures of the United States, and also provide for the safeguarding at a port or within the territorial waters of the United States where entry or landing is not intended of any prohibited or restricted plants and plant products.

Rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia.—These rules and regulations were promulgated August 26, 1920, under the amendment to the plant quarantine act of May 31 of that year. They provide for the regulation of the movement of plants and plant products, including nursery stock, from or into the District of Columbia and for the control of injurious plant diseases and insect pests within the said District.

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